Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, | CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 21, 1842. | NUMBER 67.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for June, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
21 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13				
22 Wednesday,	4 47	7 13				
23 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	Last Quarter,	1	1	33 M.
24 Friday,	4 47	7 13	New Moon	8	4	54 M.
25 Saturday,	4 47	7 12	First Quarter,	15	11	31 M.
27 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
28 Monday.	4 47	7 13				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64....4w

CHAIR FACTORY. CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON
VS.
ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. } Attachment levied on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abner F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

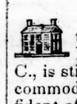
Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

STOCK OF GOODS For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, decd., and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, *on Tuesday the 12th of July next*, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
Admrs. & Surv. Par's.

Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

THE CONCORD

Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

$50 Reward.

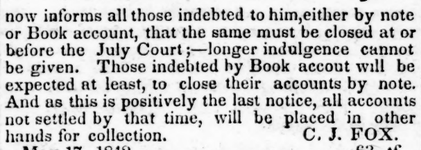
BROKE the Jail of Lincolnton, N. C., on the night of the 2nd inst., MARY HINKLE, who was at the last term of our Superior Court, convicted of Murder in the first degree. Said Mary is supposed to be between 40 and 45 years of age, is rather a small woman, of a fair complexion, with black hair and eyes. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, and delivery to me.

PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C., June 4, 1842. 65...3w

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.



TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 49...F

SPEECH OF

Mr. Wood of New York,

On the Navy Appropriation Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 20, 1842.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1842—

Mr. *Wood* rose and addressed it, in substance, as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The committee will remember that, on yesterday, the House resolved, on motion of the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to take this bill out of committee, and close debate thereon, on Monday next at 1 o'clock. The committee will also remember that, though it has been before us longer than a week, and though it contains twenty-nine sections, and proposes an appropriation of nearly eight millions of dollars, we have not as yet closed the debate upon the first section. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the House, but two days remain to discuss the twenty-eight sections not approached. I submit it to gentlemen, whether it is possible to do justice to the examination which these numerous details, not yet reached, required, within so short a period. For myself, I cannot vote understandingly upon them, with the little information now before me. Without reasons more cogent than any thus far offered, my vote shall be found recorded in the negative.—I have listened attentively to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, [Mr. *Wise*,] and to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. *Cushing*,] who appears as first lord of the admiralty; and I respectfully deny that either, with all his ability and ingenuity, has adduced arguments sufficient exculpatory of the largeness and extravagance of this appropriation.

Declamation and oratorial flourishes about the glories of the American navy cannot induce me to give support to a profligate expenditure of the public money. I desire reliable facts, figures, and official statements—something tangible, addressed to reason, and not the fancy. Since the establishment of this Government, there never existed a greater necessity for close investigation and care in voting away revenue, than the present; yet we see honorable members ready to vote, without discussion or examination, every dollar asked of them. The haste with which it is sought to close this debate, and in a moment part with an amount which, under preceding Administrations, constituted one-third of the whole annual expenditure, is evidence in behalf of this remark. Have gentlemen reflected upon the responsibillity they assume in yielding assent to a demand so unwarranted? Have they looked into the enormous Executive requisitions upon our table, and made comparisons with those from the same source under the late much-vilified regime? I opine not. What do facts tell us? The Secretary of the Navy has, in his annual report, estimated that the necessary outlays of his department for the year 1842 will be—

For the naval service - -	$8,213,287 23
" marine service - -	502,292 60
	8,715,579 83
To this add the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the department - - - -	2,965,594 96
	11,681,174 79
Congress have already voted for an iron steamer - - -	500,000 00
Various bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, estimated-	500,000 00
	12,681,174 79
To which may be added the home squadron appropriation of last session - - - - -	789,000 00
	$13,470,174 79

Now, now does this amount bear comparison with the sums estimated for, and appropriated by, the Democratic party when in power? I will take the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. The official reports made to Congress show the following sums as estimates and appropriations:

	Estimates	*Appropriations.*
1837,	$5,513,721 00	$5,679,021 00
1838,	5,185,124 91	4,135,270 00
1839,	4,776,125 64	4,776,125 64
1840,	4,647,820 00	5,762,120 00
Total,	20,122,791 55	20,352,536 64

Here it will be seen that the highest estimate for either of the four years was in 1837—the year in which the exploring expedition was fitted out, at an expense of about $500,000; and, notwithstanding charge, it amounted to but $5,513,721—being $3,201,858 83 less than the estimate for the present year. But, if this large difference exists in the estimates, how much larger will be the difference in the actual appropriations, if the committee and the House pass the bills now presented! The largest appropriation made for any one year of the last Administration was in 1840, and amounted to but $5,762,120; whereas I have shown that, with the bills already passed, the bill before us, the estimate of the Secretary, and the unexpended balance, there will have been appropriated, this year, $13,470,174 79—an excess of $7,708,054 79, and thirteen-twentieths of the Van Buren *four* years.

The amount demanded is equal to the whole sum expended for both army and navy in any one of the last five years. I cannot vote for it. I cannot give my support, humble and inefficient as it may be, to this rapid progress towards the accumulation of a public debt, from which it will be impossible to recover. I cannot give my support to the rearing, in this home of simple republicanism, a powerful and splendid navy, with all its paraphernalia of pomp and tyranny. I could not return to an honest and truly Democratic constituency, after having aided in a system of profligate squandering; especially when the deficit is to be drawn principally from the earnings of their industry. Hereafter, should it become my province to denounce to denounce (as it will be the duty of every good citizen) the enormous expenditures of the *patriots* now in power, I cannot give them the privilege of pointing to my vote as having aided in the act.

Sir, if the condition of our foreign relations bore a threatening aspect, and danger of collision was anticipated from any quarter, no man sooner than myself would prepare and do battle for defence. The unanimous voice of my people would be heard first in behalf of invigorating the maritime arm. The only sentiment which could arise in my breast, if the position of pending negotiations were such as to leave "a hinge to hang a doubt upon" as to the speedy and amicable arrangement of all questions at issue, would be to arm, and "to arms"—"millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

But it is not contended that war is probable. No gentleman has advocated this bill upon that ground. The honorable the Secretary has not proposed the increase predicated upon the slightest fears of difficulty with England has been said in this debate, giving color to the idea that an increase of the navy is necessary in anticipation of any such event. It appears to be generally conceded that this is to be exclusively a permanent peace establishment. Nor are there causes for apprehension of war. Great Britain will not attempt the subjugation of the American prowess. It has never been her policy to declare hostilities against the brave, the powerful, and the just, when diplomacy or corruption of honor by gold could reach the negotiating officer and obtain her object. So long as Daniel Webster wields the Department of State, and holds within his grasp the thoughts and the will of the pliant Executive, so long will the peace of this country be maintained, if with England is the only contention. Her policy will seek other means of preserving peace and obtaining her desires than by the cannon and the sword. Experience has taught her here are to be found, not imbecile Chinaman—not enervated Indiamen—not tyrant-ridden Europeans—but men in the full growth of intellectual and physical manhood; who, when in embryo and comparatively powerless, stood up in two contests, unshrinkingly and successfully against her overgrown might. She knows we were refractory in childhood, and have never repented the contumacy: on the contrary, when what she conceived to be wholesome chastisement has been attempted, we have turned upon the parental assailant with other than filial mercy. For this we have not been forgiven; nor do we ask forgivness. It is true, we are a sprout from her trunk; but we have grown a rival tree: we claim with her a common origin; but, thank God, we are not linked to a common fate: we will perpetuate her language, and all that is ennobling in her virtues and glorious in her institutions; but trample under our feet her threats, defy her prowess, repudiate her vices, and, if bloody strife ensues, sink into oblivion the last foothold of her trans-Atlantic power.

Mr. Chairman, is now the time to enlarge the navy? The wheels of Government but yesterday stood still, and the machinery of the Executive was stopped, for the want of a small pittance wherewithal to proceed. A permanent debt, heretofore unknown to the present generation, has been within a twelvemonth, fastened upon us by the party in office. But yesterday, the public faith was hawked up and down Wall and Chesnut streets, and humble suppliant to *British capitalists* for favor. Pecuniary dishonor—the first since the establishment of an American mint—has been permitted to visit and rest upon our escutcheon. Out of money, out of credit, embarrassed and financially disgraced,—is this the chosen opportunity to appropriate the millions asked? The vicious banking system having spread its evils through the land, our industry is borne down by oppressions which paralyze every sinew of production. The great bubble of an extended credit-system, created and upheld as it was by the credit party, has exploded over our heads with terrible devastation; making a wreck of fortune, character, and life, and sinking the iron deep into the bosom of the wife and mother. With the yeomanry and trading population, "chaos is come again"—man looks upon his fellow as a foe. Self-preservation and interest are now the predominant springs of action. The biting want of maintenance has driven the mind to expedients for a sustenance, as it has taught a lesson of economy which *force*, that unyielding tutor, has driven him to practise. Men have reallized want. It is no longer an unpleasant day-dream reverie, arising upon the vision in crossing the path of the tattered mendicant; but has become a painful reality, from which there is no escape by passing on. Retrenchment and reform is now the domestic economy of the American people; and be assured, sir, the time is not afar off when it will be their political economy. The time is not afar off—for it is now! The people of this country *now* demand, through their Representatives, a reduction of the public expenses. They call upon that party, and those men, some of whom have the full control of the executive branch, and others of the legislative branch, to carry out in practice a general system of contraction. They ask it at your hands. They say, "We will not revert to the oft-repeated promises and solemn pledges with which you made the air of 1840 vocal; nor will we tell you of the professions for our own prosperity, which, without stint and without bonds, were lavished upon our credulous ears. Let them pass. It is true, the odious *sub-treasury times* were the heydays of thrift, comparared with the present gloom which our 'generous confidence' has given us. But of this, no matter. Our own folly has produced much of our own distress; but the Government we look, not to put money in our pockets—not to enact laws by which idleness may get rich and labor be defrauded—not to lend its aid in the re-establishment of a cormorant monopoly, which, like the locusts of Egypt, will overshadow the land with its pestilential progeny; we look to it to contract its power, to reduce its expenses, and to cleanse its abuses. These are of the thousand reforms so loudly promised us; and having given you the power—the full and absolute control of the law-making power—we call upon you for action, speedy and efficient action. It is no answer to say you have fallen out among yourselves; that, in the struggle for the mastery and the spoils, the Executive had been separated from the Legislature; that, without harmonious action of both, nothing can be accomplished; and that your President is a traitor, or that your ex-legislative leader is a dictator. Of your criminations and recriminations we know nothing. By your joint and combined advice and proffers, we drove the late incumbents from power, placing you joint and combined in their stead; and, in your joint, combined, as well as individual character, we

Politics of the Day.

From the Raleigh Standard.

To the "political friends" of the Register who writes over the signature of

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR:—Great has been my susprise at hearing that *Governor Morehead*, in his addresses to the people, should undertake to escape from his share in the demerit of the *Treaeurer's* letter about the *list of State debtors*, by assailing the *Committee*, and especially Mr. Barnes, (the Chairman) because that list was not sent in to the House of Commons, according to order. With what propriety the Governor has done this, will appear in the sequel.—The Whig press has adopted the same story, and both together demand a slight notice. To avoid any doubt or misunderstanding, let me repeat: The House of Commons (you know) passed a resolution to appoint a Committee for investigating the *solvency* of the borrowers of State money. This was effected by an amendment of Mr. *Barringer* (one of the Whig leaders,) to a resolution of Mr. Barnes, directing the PUBLIC TREASURY (*not a Committee*) to send in the *NAMES* of the BORROWERS, &c. The Committee met and reported. Their report has been published; and in it they say, they did not report the list—"*did not take a list*," because the *Treasurer* was to do that. The Treasurer likewise wrote a letter to the House, in which, however, he did not communicate the list of the *BORROWERS*. On the contrary, he declared it was not in his Department, and he was as ignorant upon that subject as any other citizen of the State. His letter, too, has been published heretofore. The Governor himself has now made an issue before the People which truth and policy require should be met fairly and determined aright. If it involves you and him in a dilemma, that is not my fault.

What says Governor Morehead? HE says that the Committee met, and finding that a publication of the list would not be agreeable, because some *Democrats* had been *borrowers, they* evaded the inquiry of the House of Commons. To use the witty language of His Excellency, "*they dropped it like a hot potato.*" Here is your own Governor's declaration. It cannot escape notice that he has thus unequivocally *contradicted you.* You said there was great anxiety for a "scorching investigation." He says there *was not*; but that the Committee's *fingers* were every thing that got *scorched.* Both cannot be true. If the Governor is right, then Mr. Henry has Governor Morehead's own authority for the declaration "that the fact is the People have been kept in the dark." I advise you to compare notes with your chief more accurately. But you only meant that "*the Whigs*" were anxious for these scorching investigations." We will see how that distinction helps you, by what follows.

Since the Governor has proclaimed that there was duplicity in the Committee, this subject has acquired fresh importance. Let it be met boldly and frankly. "The fact is that the people are kept in the dark." What every one ought to know, is kept concealed. The House of Commons started to inquire and to expose to light the mysteries of this money lending, and directed the names of the DEBTORS (the list of BORROWERS) to be published. The Governer says that this investigation was *suppressed!* Mr. Henry said so! The records show it was so! Every body agrees upon that point, except "One of the People": and I presume that even he will confess the fact now! The great point of dispute, however, that remains, is this: *WHOSE FAULT WAS IT?*

First, I undertake to demonstrate that the Governor is responsible for it: That although he should succeed in implicating the *Committee*, it would not exculpate *him.* Take his own story—allow every word he said to be true, and every conjecture he has formed to be well founded—and how stands it with His Excellency?

It is admitted on all hands that HE had charge of the *Bonds* of the *borrowers.* He "held the bag." It is admitted by him that the he knew of the Committee's appointment, and was present to see them "burn their fingers." This is not only admitted, but the charge comes from HIMSELF that this Committee *betrayed their trust and did not send in the list, on purpose to avoid the duty that had been put upon them*, and he knew it. I say "he knew it," for if he did not he should not make such charges. These things being true, *what was the duty of an honorable and independent Governor?* Why surely to send up the list *HIMSELF*, as soon as he discovered this evasion by the Committee! It was his right and his duty to do it! *But he took care not to do it.*

It was enough for him to know (and *he says* he knew it) that the House were betrayed by their own Committee.

If not inclined to expose and denounce this treachery by meeting it *front to front*, why did he not forthwith call in the *Treasurer* and say to *him*, "This Committee, sir, have *dodged*; they are not honest and faithful. The resolution appointing them, likewise *directed* YOU to send up this list. I have it ready for *you*, and YOU must send it according to your orders from the Honse"? *But this he did not do*, either. Why did he not barely tell some *Whig leader* of a *Whig Assembly* to renew the call upon HIM? Thus might he have exposed and defeated this conspiracy! Yet he does nothing. Whose fault is it, therefore, that darkness covers this subject?

If there was a conspiracy in the Committee to "keep dark" about the debtors, notwithstanding the House had ordered their *names* to be communicated it is impossible to avoid blaming the Treasurer and *the Governor*, too, as parties to it; and should it be any satisfaction to take Mr. Barnes & Co. along with them, it would not affect Mr. Henry's statement of the *fact* that *darkness prevails.* Mr. Henry's letter is not only not contradicted, but it is more than *confirmed* by such confessions as these!

It is not to be inferred, however, that I yield my assent to the justness of this accusation against the Committee. I do not. The Governor never writes, except through his subalterns, and his speeches must be resorted to to learn his opinions or to detect his *humbugs.* I take it that this accusation belongs to the latter class. As it involves his friends as well as his foes, here I might safely stop. But no! Every consideration that should impel the mind of a man sincerely desirous of arriving at the truth, forbids it. Every lover of manly candor in a candidate, must desire investigation to be made into this charge now. You yourself have assumed the highest possible ground upon the subject. You have already declared that such a charge would implicate the personal integrity of those who are impeached by it. I do not stop to set you right, if you were wrong in that. It is sufficient for me to know that the accusation in its new form impeaches the *honesty of a Legislative Committee*, "all honorable men"—that it implies dishonor against them as a *democratic* Committee—and that it is my right to inquire into the foundation of such a charge, proceeding, as it does, from a *candidate* for Governor: to show, as I can, that it was aimed at an enemy, but has stricken the *accuser and his own household.* If circulated as an *inference*, I believe (and will prove) that it was a false one, and not at all warranted by the facts. If not spoken as an inference, but affirmed as a *fact* then there ought to be some proof exhibited to support it, where all the probabilities (as I will show) are against it. What is the charge? Who are the culprits?—What evidence is there to justify the accusation?

First.—The charge. The Committee reported as follows:

"*As the resolution annexed to the one referred to your Committee instructs the* PUBLIC TREASURER *to report the names of the several debtors, and the amount due from each, your Committee did not consider it* THEIR *duty and* THEREFORE *have taken no list thereof.*"

Thus did the Committee expressly declare that *they* did not take a list and report it, because the same resolution that made it their duty to investigate the solvency of the Fund, directed the *Public Treasurer*, not the Committee, to report the *names* of the *debtors!* If this was not true in fact—if it did not form the true motive of the Committee—then they were guilty of deliberate falsehood. The Governor has been understood to charge, in a public speech, that the Committee (contrary to this report) *suppressed on purpose.* And (absurdly enough) he avers that their motive for it was to *conceal the names of the democratic* debtors!! To discuss this charge understandingly, we must first ascertain in the next place, *who are the culprits?*

The Committee appointed by the Speaker, were,

Mr. Barnes,	*Chairman*,	a Democrat.
" Fleming,		"
" G. W. Caldwell,		"
" Lilly,		Whig.
" Pope,		"

They were appointed (you know) on the 5th January—organized not sooner than 6th January—and upon the 8th January, the very *first business* of the House of Commons was to receive *their Report.*—(See Journals, pages 639 and 670.) Hence it appears that they were in existence as a Committee, *two days* and *no more.*

Now, what is the proof of their guilt? Do you say, and will the Governor repeat that a majority of this Committee were *democrats, and therefore they were guilty?* Is this all the evidence? Let us see how that is. The fact is, that a *majority* of the Committee who *assembled and acted* were NOT *Democrats*, but Whigs. *Green W. Caldwell*, Esq., (I have reason to know) did not attend. He had leave of absence from the House, and it was as well known at Raleigh as he was, that he was preparing to leave that City when the Speaker put him upon that Committee, and that he remained for the sole purpose of giving his *final oppositton to the Rail Road loan!* Any way, HE DID NOT ATTEND THE COMMITTEE. Wherefore (Mr. Barnes being the Chairman) the remaining *three* members of this Committee stood as TWO WHIGS TO ONE DEMOCRAT! The Chairman, you know, votes only in case of a tie. Hence a majority of this Committee who met were *Whigs.* Incontestibly, therefore, does it follow that if the Committee practised any device for avoiding the *light*, the crime falls upon the *two Whigs* members who voted, a majority; and so this charge, made by the Governor and his satellites against others, (if true) must strike to his own party friends, and not to Democracy.

But were it otherwise. Had a fair majority of this Committee been *Democrats*, where let me inquire where the two *Whig* Members, that they did not *cry out against the trichery* which their Governor professes at this late hour to have detected, at the time? Whence comes it that they who were equally responsible for the faithful execution of the trust confided to the *Committee*, like the Governor, opened not their mouths in *the house* nor *out of it*, to denounce Mr. Barnes and his democratic associates? *Mr. Lilly* was the identical member who had moved to lay this resolution upon the Table in *Barnes' absence*, on 26th December, and at the instance of Mr. Lilly, a whig House had done it. (See Journals page 564.) Is it designed to sacrifice him, in order to save his Chief—to inflict upon him the injury of asserting that after first trying to give it the *go by* in the House without success, by an *open* vote, he then got upon the Committee where he more successfully practised the same game in *private*? Is it meant to charge *Mr. Pope*, too, with participating in this guilty stratagem? If it is then the Governor has a singular mode of treating his own friends, but, I leave him and them to settle that. If not, then his imputation against the *Democratic* members of this Committee fall to the ground. *For they cannot be guilty and the Whigs members be innocent.*

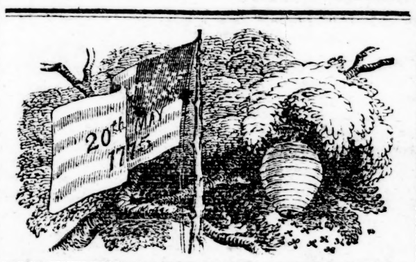
But there shall not remain a pretext for this accusation against the Committee. What is the *motive* assigned for *this duplicity in the Committee?* Thus saith his Excellency: "*There were certain Democrats who borrowed from this Fund, and whom it was desirable not to expose.*" This then was the reason for it! No other has been assigned, no other is pretended! Oh the short sightedness of a conscious guilt when attempting to accuse others! Upon the passage of Barnes' resolution *as amended*, all the House but TWO voted for it. So say the Journals. So said "One of the People." Mr. *Lilly* and Mr. *Pope*, both voted for it. So speaks the record. So said "One of the People." The House and the Members of the Committee thereby declared, that the public interest demanded A LIST OF THE DEBTORS. The Governor to escape from the undeniable fact of their *never getting it*; to avoid the political censure which this fact had fixed upon *his admistration*, he asserted that the *investigation* was *smothered* and the *List suppressed* by the *Committee* and not by *him*; because says he, "*certain* DEMOCRATS were *debtors!*" The Governor does not prove the fact by other people, and infer this *motive* himself, adsurd as it is. But he is the sole witness both to the fact and to the motive, and with all due respect be it said, he assumes the *motive* against common sense to prove the *fact*, and then assumes the fact against the Committee's positive report to establish their motive! Did Mr. *Lilly* and Mr. *Pope* (whigs) both having voted for a *List*, both "honorable men"—did they then smother the investigation and suppress the List out of their party zeal, to shield DEMOCRATS from exposure? The question answers itself. Did they even stand by aiding and abetting the Democrats (Barnes and Fleming) to get out of a "democratic scrape?" Did they acquiesce in a *false report* to the House, for the sake of screening their *political opponents?* Such propositions are too absurd to gain confidence in the breast of any man who has "an eye to see or an ear to hear." Yet they are necessary to be maintained before the Governor's accusation can be upheld! If these motives cannot be rightfully attributed to Messrs. *Pope* and *Lilly*, it is impossible to impute them to Mr. Barnes or Mr. Fleming, or either, for the *latter* cannot be impeached without implicating their associates also. Besides this, I need not repeat that Mr. Barnes was *Chairman* and had no vote expect there was a *tie.*

I could further show you, were it necessary, that Mr. Fleming is just exactly the individual whose constituents have never been favored with a *shilling* of these loans, and who (if his feelings had been against reporting the *List*) would have voted so in the *House*, OPENLY, and never have skulked into a Committee Room to do it. Yes sir, I tell you that Mr. Fleming would have resisted such dishonor if the *Governor*, and the *Treasurer*, and their *Counsellors*, and every Democrat and Whig Debtor and Rail Road Debtor together had been there, some whispering at his back, and others frowning in his face, against *publishing the List.* I do not say this in the mere *bravado* of argument. I know Mr. *Fleming*, and I have seen him tried, where his party prejudices and his party draw him one way and his independent opinions carried him the other; and there is not a man in this world who would scorn such base deception more than he! Mr. Barnes, I do not know so well, but what has been said will vindicate him from the suspicion that has been attached to him, though the Governor himself be his accuser, unless it can be first established, (as it cannot,) that he was himself *the Committee*, or that he had *all the others under his thumb*, not only to do as he chose but likewise to submit to his statements in the Report made in their behalf, *contrary to the fact* and of *course dishonorable to him and to the Committee!*

In one word, however, this whole matter can be put to rest without further controversy, or it may be tested at Governor Morehead's pleasure, whether Mr. Barnes wished then or desires now to "keep the people in the dark." Let the Governor furnish *the LIST* to Mr. *Barnes* now, and if he does not publish it I will allow that this accusation, as far as he he is concerned, was just. Let the Governor authorize it to be said that upon demand, Mr. Barnes can be permitted to "take *a list* of the debtors" now, and my word for it *the list* will see light before the 4th of August! But no! That will not be done. Then let the world decide betwixt the Governor and the Committee—betwixt him and Mr. Barnes! Decide it as they may, this controversy alone puts Mr. Henry's charge beyond dispute. "*The fact is that the People have been kept in the dark.*"

To conclude: If this *committee* were guilty, so was *Governor Morehead.* If the committee were not guilty, then Governor *Morehead* alone must bear the blame of it. If Mr. *Barnes* was guilty, so was the *Governor.* If Mr. *Barnes* was not guilty, still the Governor who holds the list, has kept the "people in the dark" heretofore, and he keeps them in the dark still.

CUMBERLAND.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

MR. HENRY, AND GOV. MOREHEAD.

By Sunday night's mail we learn that Gov. Morehead and Mr. Henry have at last come together for the first time. They met in Fayetteville on the 7th instant, in presence of a very large assemblage from Cumberland, and adjacent Counties.

Mr. Henry was very unwell; notwithstanding which they spoke from 11 o'clock in the morning, till 9 at night; a period of ten hours and a half; Mr. H. occupying five hours and five minutes, and Gov. Morehead five hours and twenty-five minutes. The Observer describes it as "one of the greatest intellectual contests that ever occurred in N. C."

It would seem that the old fox had determined to make a desperate rush at the start, and by one mighty effort to put himself out of harms way by breaking down his adversary at the first round; but we are persuaded that he has found that hard running won't do, and that he will have to take to the bush, and depend on dodging if he calculates on saving himself, and there will he find that he must be very careful, or he will be "headed" with all his cunning.

From what we can geather at the onset and from the rules of calculations of the field; we may very farely count (to use a fox hunting phrase,) on finding old renards hide upon the loft after the chase; and we think that the Governor himself feels as if the *skining* had commenced already, as he was heard to say at the close of the debate, "if this is Mr. Henry when sick I would hate to meet him when in health." We regret that the account has reached us too late for publication in this number, but we will give it in our next.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 112 to 95 disagreed to the ratio of representation substituted by the Senate for that of the House. There was a great deal of warmth expressed by several of the majority, in discussing the Senate's amendment, in regard to the disrespect shown towards the House by Senators, who argued the necessity of reducing the popular representation on the score of its disorderly conduct and incapacity for business. The reflections of the Senate were repelled with just indignation; the character of the House vindicated; and if the decision spoken by the vote is to be relied upon, it would seem that the resolution is fixed to maintain the doctrine asserted on the floor in debate—that, on a question involving the organization of the popular branch of the Legislature, the settled opinion of those immediately representing, and responsible to the people, ought to command deference from the Senate, as a strong, if not conclusive, proof of the will of the great body of the community, of which the House is the most immediate legislative organ.

Globe.

Taken all in all we have cause to rejoice. There is now no United States Bank to terrify State Banks, and drive them from their propriety, no "better currency," to buy for circulation, no Nicholas Biddle to look up to as a Neckar, but our leading men have become convinced, by the discussion of the subject, that suspension is a dire evil, is worse than a hundred wars, that no bank has any right to refuse to pay its debts that nothing is money but specie; and that paper is only useful when convertible at all times into coin, and hence the prompt return to cash payments, sought so eargerly by men of all pursuits, as the only means of escaping from utter ruin. A better state of feeling exists now than has existed in this city for ten years past. *Suspension can never take place again.* The people will never permit the Bank that shall dare it to stand, but it will be consigned over to the tendes mercies of the laws.—*N. O. Advertiser.*

HE HAS BROKE SILENCE AND MUST GO ON NOW.

Governor Morehead, we hear, proclaims in his addresses to the people that he saved 1,800 dollars out of the appropriation for repairs by the Assembly of 1840, by hirimg other persons besides the Wake Mechanics. At last he has thrown off his "dignity" cap, and so far he condescends to answer. This is right, and it is all we desired. Let him "speak right out," and if the truth does not demand popular condemnation, we are perfectly satisfied to have it otherwise.

Now whether his Excellency deserves the praise he has oppropriated to himself, about the 3,000 dollars, let a statement of the fact determine. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that there is not upon the pages of history a more discreditable "*humbug*," than this identical boasting about his saving 1800 dollars to the state—always excepting his *Ice, Towels, Dish rags* and *Chicken Tax* humbugs o 1840; and we "leave it to any disinterested gentleman in North Carolina,," as the Register says.

The Governor says the Wake Mechanics estimated the repairs, &c. to be worth *Three Thousand Dollers*, and that he thought it too high, and therefore wrote for his "*pets*" to come here, and both he and they agreed that 3000 dollars was too high a price. So they did it for 1200 dollars, and thus *he says*, he saved 1800 dollars! Either the Governor meant to say that he got the SAME REPAIRS done for 1200 dollars which were estimated by others at 3000, or he did not. If he did, then we apprehend he has mistaken the facts. If he did not, he has deceived the people, and asemed credit for a saving he did not effect. The choice of alternative we leave to him and his own friends.

We believe a Commsttee of the Legislature of 1840, upon a view of the Governor's House and Lot, decided that it was necessary to take off the OID ROOF *of the* PALACE, and so put on a NEW ONE. A Wake Mechanic was asked to assist them in making an estimate of the probable expense of this, with some other repairs of the House, out Houses and Lot. We understand that THIS ESTIMATE FOR THE COMMITTEE IS THE ONLY ESTIMATE THAT WAS MADE BY WAKE MECHANICS. They made none for the *Governor.* They were never asked by him what they would do it for, nor to value this work, LEAVING OUT THE ROOF FOR THE PALACE. Yet the the Governor says he saved 1800 dollars! How? *Why, by not having the repairs done!* By not putting a NEW ROOF upon the PALACE at all!!

The truth probably is, (and we are willing to abide results from the accuracy of our calculation) that so much of the appropriation made for the *New Roof* was expended for *painting Ice House*, and *Hen Houses*, &c. that the new *Palace Roof* could not be put on with the 1800 dollars that were left, and the Governor was obliged to delay it till the *elections are over*, and more money can be voted by the Legislature of 1842! In other words: the repairs which were contemplated—those which were deemed "indispensable to preserve the *Palace* from *decay*—those which alone the *Wake Mechanics* estimated are not made, up to this day. They are postponed, and not executed at cheap prices!—Did Governor Morehead tell the people this or not? Did he not talk over the matter to them in such a way as to impress strangers with the belief that *he* had got *all* the repairs done, as they were contemplated and as they were estimated, but by *his* firmness and his honesty the extravagant *Wake Mechanics* were prevented from defrauding the State? If Governor Morehead meant to say this, he is an exceedingly *unjust man.* If he did not, he owes it to candor and the correction of opinions injurious to other respectable men, opinions created by his own remarks, to have some AUTHORIZED STATEMENTS made of what he did say, that we may see what he did mean—a statement that may go back to the *Eastern Counties* he boasted in, and remove the false impressions he gave birth to.

We shall wait a litte to see what he does, and in the meanwhile, we beg our Correspondents, generally, to communicate to us what it was the Governor said, and what were the grounds of his boasting over the 1800 dollars.—*N. C. Republicvn.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin 24th ult.

TEXAS.

We give below extracts from Gen. Houston's letter to the Texian agent at this place. Also the extract of a letter from one of his civil officers. These letters were received here on the 20th inst. and have just been handed us. From all we can learn through the agents of the Texian Government, here, we now venture to predict that in less than forty days we shall receive news of the most important character, in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets, but still we think from all we have seen and heard, that Gen Sam. Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texas army.

Extract of a letter from the President of Texas.

HOUSTON, 11th May, 1842.

Col. Barry Gillispie, New Orleans.

DEAR COL.: I can offer this assurance, that advantages sufficient are disclosed in the manner of invasion to insure the most perfect success, if the army are subordinate to orders—Triumph cannot elude us ugless disorder prevails in our ranks.

The arrival of emigrants, in the country and their anxiety for active employment and the want of provisions will not allow the time desirable for complete preparation; but with the aid of our friends in the States, we can sustain our cause. Texas cannot recede. We can no longer remain subject to marauding incursions of the enemy. Our independence must be recognized by Mexico. There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every manly, chivalrous and generous heart—it is the relentless and cruel bondage of our brothers of Santa Fe, many of whom perilled their lives on the heights of San Jacinto. Their liberation is the task of Texas, and if she is unaided by her friends, and left to battle alone, she will maintain the conflict, and never yield until her star is crimsoned and her last banner shall be bathed in blood.

Your friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

Extract of a letter from an Executive officer of Texas.

Barry Gillespie, Esq.,

General Agent of Texas, New Orleans.

DEAR COL.: If any volunteers are coming send them on. The matter must shortly be brought to an issue. The period to which delay can be extended for assistance from the United States is drawing near. If we receive none, Texas will march to the conflict like a young giant, single handed and alone. The bright beams of the single star will soon be reflected from the rushing tide of the Rio Grande. We have erected the banner of a glorious destiny, and soon it will resume its westward way, supported by strong arms and brave hearts.—Let those men who would participate in the trials as well as the triumphs of a soldier's life, come and come quickly. The field is laid open to the chivalry and enterprise of our brethren of other lands as well as our own citizens. The Mexican tyrant has taunted, has challenged the prowess and power of the people of the great valley of the Mississippi.—Will they not meet his champions on the sunny plains of the far South West? Will Americans linger in view of the field of strife while Americans fight for freedom and the extension of moral and intellectual light. Tell them to come and share the peril and enjoy the prize. You know the conditions. Let them be in all things complied with. Success will greatly depend upon proper preparation.

We have just learned officially through a Texian Agent, that forty-nine emigrants arrived yesterday in this place from east Tennessee for Texas. They are headed by Capt. Coffey, and will leave in a few days for their destination. We learn that they are of the immortal Crockett "go ahead" order, and if so, who can predict their success. These emigrants will be conveyed to Texas by the steamer Tom Salmon, of Mobile, a fine sea vessel, which has been put in the Texas and Mexican trade by Commodore Moore and the patriotic citizens of Mobile.

A fellow (a gambler) aimed a pistol at Mr. De Chene, of Galveston, a few days ago in his own house, and instead of hitting his object, severely wounded an unoffending stranger.

A new paper, called the *Sabine Advocate*, has been started in Pulaski, Harrison county, Texas.

There was a report in Galveston, on the 18th inst. that a body of hostile Mexicans recently made their appearance at Cabrillo's Rancho, thirty miles below San Antonio. Most of the citizens of that place had left, and fallen back on Gonzales.

The gag again.—Our readers will perceive, in the Congressional proceedings of to-day, that the House has determined to take the army bill out of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on Monday next, at one o'clock. This will be giving—supposing to-day and to-morrow are consumed on this subject—*five* days' consideration to the army bill, involving an expenditure of some *eight millions of dollars.* After debate ceases on Monday, the clauses of the bill making the appropriations will be passed as fast as the Clerk of the House can read them, without the reading of a report, or one word of explanation being permitted. This is Whig legislation! Is it wonderful that waste, extravagance, and profligacy, should be the result of such legislation? Deliberation is a mere mockery, under such practices. What is Congress, but the tool of its committees? And what are the committees, under the control and dictation of secret caucuses? Let the people mark events as they pass, and remember them, too.—*Globe.*

Singular Celebration—Texan Trickery.—The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, (21st of April) was celebrated in great style by the Texan prisoners confined in the Convent of Santiago, City of Mexico. The way they worked it to obtain leave of the commandant of the guard was certainly ingenious, if we were correctly informed. One of the Texans who spoke spanish went to the officer and told him that it was a great feast day in Texas—the anniversary of the patron saint of that Republic—and desired that he would give the men the liberty of remaining in doors that afternoon in order to celebrate it. To this the commandant gave his assent, and the men came in from their morning work well supplied with every species of liquor and good things to be found in the rum and cook shop on their route.

Although unwell at the time and unable to participate in the festivities, we have never seen more joy or hilarity upon any occasion. An excellent dinner was provided, speeches, songs and toasts, patriotic and humorous, enlivened the scene; the walls were decorated with Texan flags, done in chalk and charcoal, and a happier set of fellows never congregated around a festive board. A similar scene under similar circumstances was perhaps never before witnessed—celebrated the greatest and almost only defeat Santa Anna ever sustained, and under his own nose. That night the chains were knocked from our ankles and we obtained our liberty; but we can never forget our last day in prison or the celebration of the Battle of San Jacinto.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A new idea.—The London Morning Chronicle says that amongst the marvels of the times a patent has been actually taken out for *paving the streets of London with India Rubber!* and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a substratum of wood, which is to be put a facing of caoutchoue, mixed with iron fillings and saw dust, to a depth of several inches. This, it is calculated, will resist the influence of all weathers and make the most delightful and durable pavement.

It is said that the New York members of the democratic faith are favorable to the nomination of Calhoun and Wright for President and Vice President of the United States. The friends of Mr. Calhoun are increasing throughout the whole country. He could sweep the South almost without an effort. The whigs here are fearful of his nomination.

Miss. Guard.

Death of Gov. Barbour.—We learn from the Richmond papers, that Gov. James Barbour died on the 8th inst, at his residence in Orange, aged 67 years. He was Governor of Virginia during the last war with Great Britain and subsequently filled several high offices. He was the American Minister at the court of St James, during a part of John Quincy Adams' administration.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

☞ **The final Examination of the** Senior Class in Davidson College, will be held on Friday the first day of July next.

May 31, 1842. 64...

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June. An Address is expected by a Brother. Members of other Lodges and transient brethren are requested to attend.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1842. 66...

Notice.

THE balace of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses,

CATTLE, HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

I COULD HAVE LIVED FOREVER.

I dreamed last night I saw thee—
Sweet spirit, thou wert there;
Thy ruby lip was smiling,
Thy step was light as air,
Thy heart seemed like a fountain
Of waters gushing free,
And in thine eye such glances
As sparkle on the sea.

It twined thy golden tresses
With blossoms rich and rare,
And pressed thy cheek, sweet maiden,
So beautiful, so fair.
The summer left its beauty,
And wafted through the vale,
A food of perfumed incense,
On ev'ry passing gale.

I could have lived forever
On the transport of that scene,
So radiant and so lovely
Was the valley of my dream;
The liquid songs of gladness,
From birds of every hue,
Were stealing through the shadows
Of the cypress and the yew.

The hum of varied insects
Came sweetly on the ear,
Like wandering tones of music,
That evening zephyrs bear
The streamlets murmuring whispers
Was melody to me,
Forever as I hastened,
It told a tale of thee.

It said thou wert brighter,
Than the early morning hour—
It said that thou wert purer
Than the dew drop on the flower.
It told me thou wert gentle
As the sighing wind of even,
And linked thy youthful spirit
With the golden dreams of heaven.

Oh! how I loved to linger
By that chrystal water's flow,
And hear its chaunted cadence,
In numbers soft and low,
Its echoes were the voices,
Of a low-breathed magic lute,
Or the sweetly warbling accents
Of the Alpine shepherd's flute.

The spirit of the morning
Came breathing o'er my brow;
I drank its cooling fragrance,
Its grateful balmy flow,
But oh! that welcome vision
Was dearer far to me,
Than the odour-laden zephyr,
From the mountain or the sea. G. W. P.

MISCELLANY.

For the Ssunday Morning Atlas.

Life in Missouri.—At the close of a late trial for assault and battery in Missouri, about twenty years ago, the presiding magistrate thus delivered himself.

"It is tetotaciously proven, and not denied, that the prisoner, Jim Funk, otherwise called Hairy Jim, did meet the complainment, Jonathan Clockwooden, at the time and place specificated in the complaint, that is, on the 7th of March last, between St. Louis and Empty Pocket, he the said Hairy Jim then and there having a bottle in his hand.—Says Hairy Jim, alias Tim Funk, to the said Jonathan, 'Stranger," says he, "do you love whiskey?" to which the aforesaid Jonathan replied, that he did not, and that it was against his principles, which none but a d—d ignominious Yankee tin pedlar would do. "Well," says the aforesaid Hairy Jim, "if so, be as how you don't know how to behave to a gentleman when you meet him, stranger, you must either drink or fiiht; that are a fact," and as this here aforesaid illiterary Yankee tin pedlar, who hasn't got grit enough to pull a setting hen off her nest, wouldn't drink, no how he could fix it, Tim gives him a sockdologer and two sidewinders and leaves him for dead on the spot, and "—Here Hairy Jim laughingly interrupted.

"You forget, Judge, that I turned him over on his back and poured what was left in the bottle down his throat, whether or no; and desperate ridiculous wry faces he made about it."

"Ay, ay, Tim," said the magistrate, approvingly, "you did what was right, my boy; but, as for being lawful, that's a horse of another coler. "Well, as I was saying, it is all proven and not denied, and the aforesaid Jonathan Clockwooden insists, by his counsel, that the aforsaid Hairy Jim was drunk at the time of the assault, and that aggrfies the offence, and that ought to be more severely punished than if he had been sober; but just let's look into the reason and morality of the thing. The learned counsel offers to prove that Tim had that morning taken a little dust of grog, that is to say, an eye opener, and a sleep-disturper, and a gum-tickler, and a gall breaker, and an anti fogmatic, and may be, two or three small horns more, which no gentleman need to be ashamed on; for which of us has not done the same? He says, too, that before Tim poured half a pint of the geuine article down the pedlar's rascally Yankee throat, he had himself swallowed the balance of the bottle; but what appears to this Court to be a mere circumstance; and he offers to show that the aforesaid Tim is a habitually bibacious and rumbuncious feller. It is in proof that the said Tim once shaved himself with the back of his razor and put his limbs through the armholes of his jacket instead of the legs of his trowserloons; but what of that! I should like to know if a man hasn't a right to dress as he d——n pleases. It is proven that the said Tim has been seen to try to light his segar at the nose of a pump; but then, if he had been what I call drunk, that is, in a state of intoxication, he couldn't have found the pump itself. It has also been said that the said Tim, kissed his own fat, greasy, negro wench, in broad daylight, taking her for his wife; and never knew the difference till she walked into his affections for it like a team of earthquakes. Now, I know Tim, and I have seen his wench and his wife both, and I am sure there was no mistake in the business. The wench is so much the best looking of the two that the kiss seems to me proof positive of his sobriety as well as his good taste. A man may have a drop in his eye, or be pretty essentially corned, or three sheets in the wind; but, till he lies down on his belly in the gutter, because he can't stand, and screeches for help and holds on with both hands to keep himself from falling out of the spear of the earth's attraction, he's not to say drunk.

"Now it's as plain as a bullet in the cross that the said Tim wasn't in this state when he assaulted the aforesaid, what do you call him, ignorant tin pedlar, and therefore this Court can't allow the complainant the benefit of the aggravation. As for the rest of the evidence, it's no account. Tim met the Yankee and asked him to drink. like a gentleman, and he wasn't gentleman enough to take hold and say "thank you kindly;" so Tim made an example of him, jist as I, or any gentleman present would have done. Still, it war agin the law—that ar a fact. Now, considering the enormousness of the provocation, and seeing that Tim has offered the complainant the satisfaction of a gentleman, with pistol and Bowie knife, and taking it into serious consideration that the complainant isn't nothing but an ignominious, rascally tin pedlar, with no more heart than a rotten potatoe, the sentence of this Court is, that the said Hairy Tim, alias Tim Funk, pay a fine of one picayune, and that the said rascally Yankee complainant pay his own costs, and so, gentlemen, let's step over the way and liquor."

WOMAN'S LOVE.—*Romantic and Painful case.*—A distressing case, one of those instances of deep devotion which woman's faithful bosom only can show, has occurred in this city within the past few days. It but gives another proof of how little even those who mean kindness for a loved child can direct or decide where the affections have already given allegiance to another. It seems that a young lady of beauty and most amiable disposition, had, in all the truth of her young heart, given her love to a young man by whom her feelings were reciprocated. They were engaged to be married, and even the wedding clothes were prepared, when, on Christmas day, her father, no doubt for what he thought good reasons, told her she must give him up upon whom she had poured out the rich treasure of her deep and confiding lave. It was a hard struggle, one that shook the strong cords of life itself.—She mourned in silence, a deep melancholy came over her, and gradually, but silently, she sunk until a few nights since her true, grieving heart broke, and her young spirit passed to that clime where peace and unshadowed joy live forever. And those who fulfilled the last sad offices of affection laid out the cold form in its bridal robes, the same as she had hoped to have been dressed in, in a happy hour. She lay, a lovely bride of death, and a sad, a fearless witness of that intense love which forms the ever-redeeming beauty of woman. And who could stand over that youthful victim, and not feel a mysterious sympathy, as they gazed, with a tearful eye, upon her form, so early, so sorrowfully cut down? And who, that reads this, shall hereafter say to a dear child, your love *must* go to this one, or it *shall* go to that? The affection are tender plants, and no rude hand should hastily pluck them from their native soil.—*Richmond Star.*

A kiss in the dark.—The Cleveland Herald tells the following story, which we copy for the benefit of affectionate young gentlemen. It is a regular Virginia break down:

A young lady and gentleman were one evening playing the "Graces," and those acquainted with this sport know that when the gentleman throws the hoop or ring, over the head of the lady, he has a right to a kiss. After playing sometime the gentleman threw the ring over the head of the lady, and he started for the kiss. She ran and put out the light, went out of the room, in the kitchen, and told the colored girl, to go into the parlor and light the lamp, and to open the door very quietly and make as little noise as possible. The girl did as she was ordered. Mr. ——— was waiting on his tip-toe at the door for a "good one;"—as the servant girl entered the room he caught her and kissed her; and in a moment heard Miss ——— clapping her hands and laughing most heartily, because Mr. ——— kissed the cook.

Gentlemen should be careful about kissing the ladies in the dark.

Beans.—The people down east are death on beans—cold baked beans—beans "boiled in a bag"—beans mixed with corn—string beans—beans in all their variety and excellence. They are folks who "know beans." On Sundays, especially, do they attack these poor innocent vegetables. A good old Domonie who labored in one of these bean eating towns, made a calculation, by which he concluded that he preached to about four bushels of beans every Sunday. A congregation of vegetables.

A Profitable Patron.—"Sir," said a pompous personage who once undertook to bully an Editor "do you know that I take your paper?"

"I have no doubt you do *take* it," replied the man of the quill, "for several of my honest subscribers have been complaining recently about their papers being stolen in the morning."

A neighbor of ours has some first-rate land. He says he planted some beans late one afternoon and the next morning they were up—thanks to his hens. This land is of better quality than some in Vermont, the owners of which are obliged to fence it in for the purpose of keeping their cows from going on to it and starving to death.—*Greenfield Democrat.*

The very one.—A Frenchman who was exhibiting various sacred relics and other curiosities, produced a sword, which he assured his visitors was "de sword dat Balaam had wen he would kill de ass." A spectator replied that Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "Ver well; dis is de ver one he wished for."

The Retort.—"I have never lived in a place," said Starch, "where there was not some mean men."

"You never lived in a place where there was not *one* mean man," said Spikes.

Starch had business down street about this time.

A recent village debate in Vermont, upon the question "ought a young man to foller a gal after she gives him the mitten?" was duly argued pro and con—and then the President decided that "*he hadn't ough'ter.*"

A western locofoco editor says that if a man owed the devil ten liars, and should send him Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, his infernal majesty would send him a receipt in full.

Fulfilment of Whig promises.—The Zanesville (Ohio,) Republican states that a four horse wagon was lately sold in Muskingum county, in that State, for five dollars and fifty cents—several colts at from 2 to 3 dollars each—and cows at $1 50 to $2 each! We may well ask, in the language of Daniel Webster, "is this the entertainment to which we were invited?" Are these the "*better times and better prices*" foretold by whig prophets during the hard cider campaign?—*Lynchburg Republican.*

"Your'e ingrain," remarked a miller to a heap of wheat. And "you're a flowery subject," was the prompt reply.

"Deeper and deeper still," as the man said ven he fell into the quag-mire.

"What are you crying for for?" asked Trap of a miser, who had witnessed an execution lately.

"That's one of my *suspended debts*," replied the man. "That fellow you see with his neck broke, owed me fifty dollars."

We know a man who declares that he knows that his nose knows more than his neighbor's nose knows.

We once saw a mechanic, whose nose was so long and sharp, that he used it as a pick-block.

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BBYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depuralive Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 4th of August next,* for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...F

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

CHARLOTTE MAIL—*Route No.* 2172,

Between Charlotte and Lincolnton, recently changed by the Post-Master General, leaves Charlotte Mondays and Thursdays, 4 o'clock A. M., arrives at Lincolnton same days at 12 M. Leaves Lincolnton on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M., and arrives at Charlotte same days at 3 P. M.

Northern mail closes at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid,* as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers ean be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites,* or *Messalians, Montanists, Paterines, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists, &c.*

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing,* but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of *the Baptists,* which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions,* he is confident of making much *more* accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these *circulars,* especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]